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3 Meals a Day.

365 Days In The Year.

1095 Meals.

Think!

GOMES-CALHOUN SEED CO.

SPARTANBURG,

SOUTH CAROLINA

HOLMES-CALHOUN SEED CO., OF SPARTANBURG, S. C.

This company is a partnership of Henry M. Holmes and Burt Calhoun.

This is a big catalogue boiled down. Take pages 8 and 9. In those two pages we have the answer to over 700 questions on gardening. Some seed catalogues list over a thousand varieties of vegetables; to the busy man this is annoying; to the person unacquainted with gardening this is confusing. We list a few over a hundred. Most catalogues seem to recommend all varieties. To help you we have placed the varieties of vegetables that are best, using tried standard kinds, in the order of their excellence, the best first.

Such a catalogue is not only necessary in buying but for use in the making and in the care of your garden. It has been our effort in making this catalogue to be as economical as we could be, both for our sake and for the sake of the seed buyer. Much paper costs much money and must be paid for. We have made this Gardening Book as brief, as simple and as exact as possible.

This catalogue is made to fit your pocket. Study it.

This catalogue is made so you can hang it up. Keep it.

A copy of this catalogue may be had for the asking. It will be mailed to your friends free of cost. This is a home and Southern industry; help advance it.

Our seed store is small enough to give you individual attention and large enough to have in season the best of things you need.

Now let us talk about you. If you are like the average person you want three meals a day, that is 1095 meals a year. Yes, that is a lot of meals. Make your garden help at every meal, morning, noon and night. Only 30 cents worth of vegetables used every day or an average of a dime's worth of vegetables used at every meal is \$109.50 a year. Therefore our gardens could give Spartanburg County about two million dollars a year.

The thing is easier than it seems, this making a garden and getting your share of this \$2,000,000. Let us tell you how. Turn to page 9 of this catalogue and use the last column on the right to tell you how much you can expect from a hundred feet of any vegetable. Remember to grow enough to put away in pits or cellars for winter, and to can and dry and pickle. The garden outside the kitchen door or the garden that is put away for the winter helps mightily when company comes. Grow vegetables to throw to the chickens, the pigs and the cow. Winters and hard times are never so hard with all the vegetables we can eat. Only the gardener need never go hungry.

Now, after you have figured how much the family will need from the garden, turn to page 8 and use the first column on the left to tell how much seed you will need to grow that much food. It is as easy as walking, this planning and making a garden. Its more interesting and more profitable than golf. Play on.

Read the descriptions of the kinds of vegetables and pick out the ones you prefer. Out of the many thousands of named vegetables we have picked out the very cream of the seed world. Yet you have choice of over a hundred kinds.

Calhoun has traveled not tens of thousands but hundreds of thousands of miles in the study of vegetables and vegetable seeds and Holmes has for years studied the requirements of the gardeners, farmers and poultrymen of Spartanburg County. We possess practically complete files of the United States Department of Agriculture, a thing so rare that possibly no other seed house in America has it. We also have the latest books on agriculture and horticulture, one of the best working libraries in the State. Seed is tested for germination and you may see the seed in an electric tester sprouting if you will wait while the tests are on. It is almost impossible for you to go wrong on the varieties offered in this catalogue.

When you need information about things in our line ask us, we will be glad to help you.



A FEW GARDENING HINTS

In few investments are returns so quick and so sure as in gardening. Those unacquainted with gardening think of the sowing as in the spring and the harvest as in the autumn. Eatable radishes are frequently pulled in less than a month from planting. Spinach planted March first can go to the table by April 15th. If for some reason your gardening is delayed, say you move to a new location, you may grow a good garden after the Fourth of July.

If your garden is large, get it plowed. If it is small spade a strip along one side or end and every time you turn over a spadeful hit it with your spade to pulverize the earth. When you have a strip prepared plant it. Of course a fall spaded or plowed garden is the best because the ground has time to settle and gives a firm seed bed. Use a garden line or any old cord pulled tight to give you straight rows. Don't worry, lots of vegetables have grown in crooked rows.

The planting table on pages 8 and 9 will tell you when to plant, how far apart to make the rows, how deep to sow the seed, how close the plants should stand in the row, how soon the seed may be expected to show above ground, and how soon you may expect to begin gathering the crop.

Don't have a funeral when you think you are having a planting. Too deep a planting has given all seedsmen more trouble than any other one thing.

Cover all seed four times as deep as its thinnest way through. For centuries the farmer has harrowed his grain in. Nature puts weed seed on top of the ground and each year has a crop of weeds.

Use as many kinds of fertilizer as you can. Much of our fertility comes from sunlight, water and air. Anything that grows one year will decay the next. Make a compost heap and save all leaves, grasses, weeds, poultry and stable manures, bones, rags, soot, hair, hoof and horn parings, unused vegetables and fruit and refuse from the table. Some very good fertilizers come to us in bags, use them.

If your garden is wet drain it. If it is acid lime it. Lime was for a long time called a corrective, but now we know it is a food.

Don't grow weeds. Each weed takes out of the garden as much fertility and takes up as much space as a vegetable of its size would use. Don't get discouraged. A few weeds won't ruin a garden. It is easier to kill a little baby weed than a big mother weed. Don't be tender hearted.

Do not plant everything at once. Plant radishes and beans every second or third week. Plant cucumbers twice a year. Make a number of plantings of most vegetables.

Peas, spinach, onions, turnips, parsnips, lettuce, radishes and cabbage may be planted when the ground is quite cold. Wait for the ground to warm up for most other things. Some things like lima beans, egg plant and peppers will stand no cold at all.

So many things can happen to a seed that no seedsman can ever guarantee a crop. It never has been done. Like all other seedsmen we give no warranty expressed or implied, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants that we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

The public does learn. It will learn that we have at Spartanburg a quality of seed second to none.

Any child can trade at our store as well as the shrewdest buyer because we do not bargain. The things are worth what we ask for them. If you want the lowest priced seeds ours is not the store to look for it. Low priced seed is often low in vitality and quality. No man can be so poor that that kind of seed will help him. Good seed is in the end the only cheap seed. We have it.

Terms. All orders to secure prompt shipment should be accompanied with the cash. We can only send to well rated merchants or parties well known to us, without the cash with order. When the remittance falls short of the amount of the goods ordered it is our custom to reduce the quantity instead of delaying the order by writing.

How to Send Money. By Postoffice or Express Money Order, Bank Check, or Draft, or Cash by Registered Letter. We accept postage stamps for small amounts the same as cash.

See our price list enclosed. But prices change so rapidly that prices are not binding.

GREEN BUSH BEANS

Few crops are as easily grown as beans. See cultural tables on pages 8 and 9. **Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.** Without a moment's hesitation we place this stringless at the top of the list of bunch beans for table use. It is also lutely stringless, very early and as productive as any. The pods are almost round and the dry bean a mahogany brown.

Improved Red Valentine. This bean when dry has a seed that is red and pink. The pod is round and creasebacked and not entirely stringless.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. Several days after the Valentine is ready comes this bean that is longer and more slender than the Burpee's Stringless.

Refugee or 1,000 to 1. A very prolific bean with some string; generally used for canning and for a fall crop. But there is no reason why it could not be used more generally for a spring crop.

Longfellow. Develops a long pod and some strings.

WAX PODDED OR YELLOW BUSH BEANS

Improved Golden Wax. This bean that is as quick as Valentine and as prolific and bears a flat stringless pod that is a beautiful bright yellow. More wax beans should be planted, their beauty alone recommending them.

Dwarf German or Black Wax. A pod that is almost round and of a light creamy white, is stringless. The plant is prolific and the dry bean black.

SHELL BEANS

White Kidney. This bean can be used either green shelled or as dry bean to bake or boil in the winter.

White Marrowfat. The fact that all markets handle it is the thing that most recommends this white commercial bean.

POLE BEANS

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. These almost round, saddlebacked green pods that are curved and produced in clusters often measure up to 10 inches in length.

Striped Creaseback, Nancy Davis or Scotia. Pods long, straight, round, stringless and of the very highest quality. This is a cornfield bean and has a flavor all its own.

White Creaseback. It has the advantage of having a white seed and in other ways it is not the equal of the striped creaseback.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. There is only one good pole bean that bears a yellow or wax pod and this is the bean.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

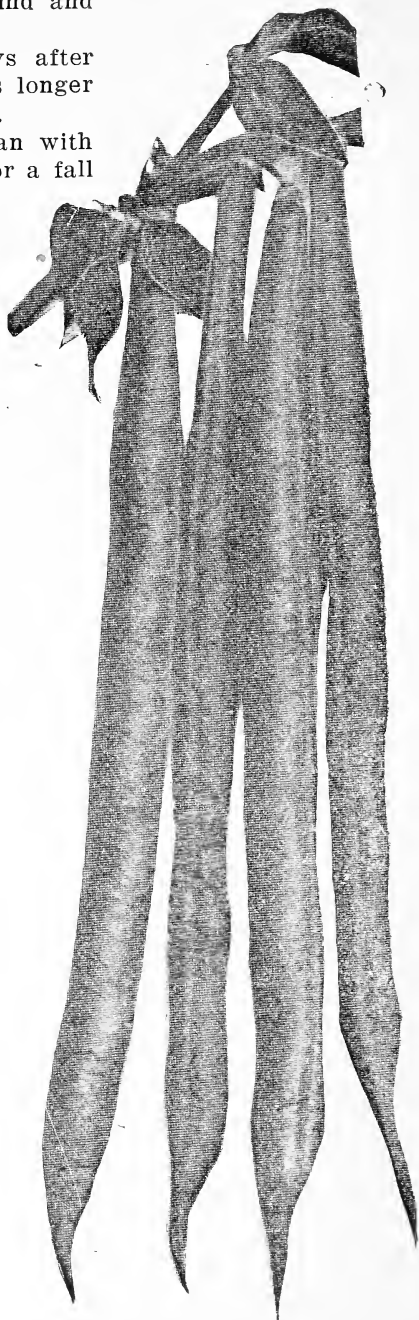
Burpee's Bush Lima. This bean is large, white and generally sleeps four in a bed.

Henderson's Dwarf Seiva. This bean, that is much smaller than the Burpee's named above, is frequently called Sewee and in here a butter bean.

POLE LIMAS

Carolina Small White or Pole Seiva. This is the tall companion to the dwarf Seiva named just above.

Large White Lima. Double the size of the Carolina.



BEETS

Use the beet tops for greens, as they are equal to turnip top greens or spinach. Hot buttered beets are preferable to beets in vinegar. Plant beets every few weeks and plant enough to can and to store in pits for the winter. What we call a beet seed is in fact a cluster of several seeds that is exactly a beet fruit and that is why it may produce more than one beet and cause your stand to be crowded.

Detroit Dark Red. For home use, for canning or for market this smooth, almost globe-shaped, dark red beet is worth much space in your garden.

Early Blood Turnip. Flattened turnip shaped and deep dark red.

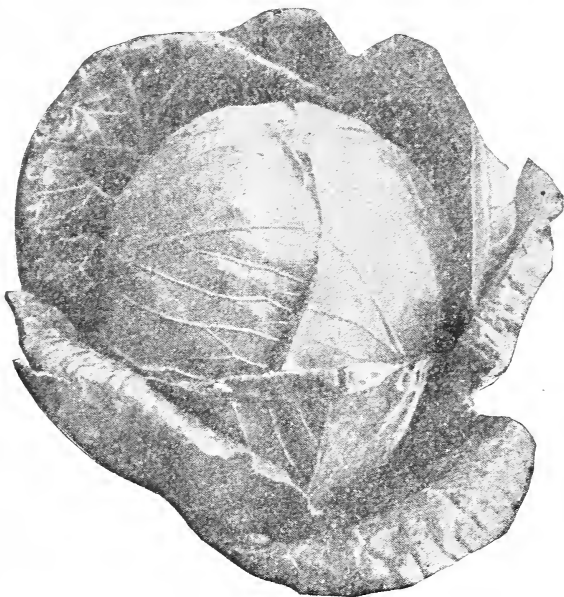
Crimson Globe. A smooth, perfect globe, dark red inside and out and does not get large.

Crosby's Egyptian. A slightly flattened, extra early beet for the hot bed and the early outdoor planting.

MANGEL WURZELS

Mangel Wurzel, called also stock beets or cow beets, are a very large beet, growing mostly above the ground, and all stock eats them greedily.

Mammoth Long Red. Frequently two feet long and six inches through.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Dwarf Improved. Bears as many as 100 sprouts that are up to 2 inches through.

CABBAGE

Copenhagen Market. This is the finest and most valuable cabbage that we know. It is as early as Early Jersey Wakefield and these round heads will stand till they weigh 10 pounds. We have cut 16-pound heads. We have put the heads away in a basement and used them in late March. The world could get along with one cabbage.

Early Jersey Wakefield. A conical or sugar loaf head that is extensively planted.

Charleston Wakefield. Same shape as the Jersey but a little larger; little later variety.

Early Drumhead. A flat and large variety that has its friends.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. This large flattened head is a shipping variety.

Danish Ball Head. The winter keeping, round headed, short stemmed kind most frequently preferred for storage.

CARROTS

The carrot, whether used raw, fried, boiled or stewed, used alone or combined with other vegetables or meat is not surpassed in nutritious healthfulness by any vegetable catalogued. To be able to cultivate the rows at an early date sow a few radish seeds that germinate quickly with the carrot seed that is slow to germinate. Do not overlook the value of this crop as a stock food.

Danvers. A root short enough to be easy to harvest and yet long enough to give heavy tonnage from a field. Of a rich orange-red that outsells all other kinds.

Chantenay. A golden-orange root of excellent table quality that may also be used for stock feeding.

White Belgian. A stock carrot that is white except the third that is above the ground and that is green.

TABLE CORN

Stowells Evergreen. On a tall stalk that makes much fodder is produced a long large, white ear with deep grains. It is the most used of all corns for the home garden, the market, and the cannery.

Country Gentlemen or Shoe Peg. A little later than Stowells but with rather pointed grains in irregular rows.

Golden Bantam. While this corn cans rather insipid and is grown on very short stalks, also has very small yellow ears, it produces the sweetest big grains of corn that grow. It is as early as any and is very prolific. No vegetable ever introduced has made friends as fast as this variety.

Early Adams. One of the earliest of varieties but not a sweet corn.

Truckers Favorite. This 12-rowed main crop variety may be used as either a table or field corn.

The reader will find on page 16 with field corns several kinds, like **Snowflake** or **Hickory King**.

POPCORN

White Rice. Make the youngsters happy on winter nights by popping this white grained corn.

CAULIFLOWER

This "cabbage with a college education" must be given treatment superior to cabbage if good curds are secured. The head or heart of cauliflower that part for which it is grown is called the curd. Tie the outer leaves together to help in the blanching and always cut before the curd branches. It is almost impossible to get good results with this plant in hot, dry weather, so plant it to mature in the cool weather of Spring or Autumn.

Snowball. The standard snow white, compact variety.

CELERY

Press celery seed into the ground, don't try to cover it and then keep a moist cloth over it till it sprouts. Use earth, boards, paper, or drain tile to blanch it; that is, to keep out the light till it turns from green to a lighter color.

Golden Self Blanching. Blanches to a beautiful pale yellow and is both thick and dwarf.

White Plume. Our second choice blanches white and is a very early variety.

Giant Pascal. A much larger kind than the others mentioned and blanches a cream yellow.

COLLARDS

True Georgia. Too well known here to need an introduction.

CUCUMBERS

Try growing cucumbers in drills instead of hills, and using much seed. Then, after the battle with the striped back there will be plenty of vines left. In cucumbers there is not much of a first choice.

Early Fortune. This is an improved Davis Perfect or possibly a sport from it, and is early, and productive. The fruit is often 9 inches in length, uniform and a deep dark green that it holds a long time.

Early White Spine. Early, extensively used, but not so early as Fortune.

Improved Long Green. A large cucumber, also of a deep, dark green.

While the kinds named are for slicing, any of them when young may be used for pickle, but the names that follow are true pickling cucumbers.

Chicago Pickle. Prolific over a long bearing season. The pickle is pointed.

Boston Pickling. Also prolific, but bearing a pickle that's broader at the ends.

Early Cluster. A good pickling variety, but the two above are better.

ENDIVE

This plant is sometimes called winter lettuce; is used as a salad, as greens, or as garnishing. Two or three weeks before the plant is wanted the blanching should begin by tying the plants together with a soft cord, or it may be blanched with earth as celery is blanched, or by turning a flower pot or tile over the plant, or even by placing a shingle over it.

Green Curled. Has a beautiful foliage that blanches a cream white.

LETTUCE

Give lettuce very rich soil; try once to make the soil too rich and **Don't** crowd the plants. In lettuce there is not so much of a first choice as in some other things.

Hanson. A summer heading lettuce with leaves that are crinkled and curled.

Mignonette. An early solid heading lettuce that we came near placing first.

Big Boston. A very large cabbage heading variety.

Iceberg. Also a large heading lettuce that blanches its inner leaves white.

Prizehead. A loose leaf variety, heavily shaded with brown.

Black Seeded Simpson. A loose leaf lettuce with a fringed golden yellow leaf.

Early Curled Silesia. Very much like the one above but with white seed.

Cos, Romaine or Celery Lettuce. With a little assistance this blanches till it resembles glass.

MUSTARD

Southern Giant Curled. This is the standard variety. Grown for its salad leaf, it is what might be called the lazy man's plant, for it will come nearer making without cultivation than any other plant.

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOPE

Rocky Ford. Oval, slightly ribbed, beautifully netted and with green flesh.

Early Hackensack. A large green fleshed melon with coarse netting and large ribs.

Burrels Gem. An orange-salmon fleshed Rocky Ford.

Tip Top. Nearly round, light green skin, little netted, flesh a bright salmon.

Banana. Cucumber shaped, 18 inches long, yellow flesh with a banana like aroma.

Honey Dew. Almost white, almost oval, smooth, hard melon, flesh green and honey sweet.



WATER MELON

Kleckley Sweet. Large, oblong, dark green melons, with a rind so thin that they are not a good shipping melon. Seeds white, flesh bright scarlet and quality all that could be asked for.

Red River. Very much like Kleckley.

Irish Gray. A large melon, mottled light green and gray.

Tom Watson. Large, oblong, dark green melon, the shipping melon.

Rattlesnake or Gypsy. A large striped light and dark green melon.

OKRA

White Velvet. A prolific plant with large, smooth, white pods.

Long Green. Gives long, ridged, slender dark green pods.

EGG PLANT

Do not attempt to grow it till the weather is warm without you are provided with good hotbeds or a green house. It grows best with a night temperature of 70 degrees.

New York Purple. The standard variety with dark purple fruit.

KALE

Dwarf Curled Scotch. Has a leaf curled and beautiful enough for a bouquet and of excellent flavor.

KOHL RABI

Some one has said that this is a turnip that grows on top of the ground, and like turnips we cannot expect good kohl rabi in the heat of summer. For table purposes the vegetable should be used when about half grown to have it at its best. Europeans use it as a stock food.

Early White Vienna. The standard variety and worthy of a place in your garden.

ONION SEED ONION PLANTS ONION SETS

Yes, large onions can be grown from seed planted directly to the field the first of the year, or you may hurry the crop by using onion sets. In the so-called new onion culture the onions are started very early in the year in hot beds or cold frames and transplanted to the field.

We have at all times, when onion sets and onion plants are plantable, the finest quality of onion sets and onion plants.

We handle seed, plants and sets of the following kinds.

Yellow Globe Danvers. An almost globe shape, mild, good winter keeping bulb, averaging 2 inches in diameter.

Australian Brown. Very early and the longest keeping onion grown. Bulbs of this variety have been kept in perfect condition for one year.

Silver Skin. A mild, large white onion of the finest quality.

Prize Taker. An extra large, straw colored onion, often weighing two pounds.

Wetherfield Red. A rather large, very flattened, not very mild, red onion.

From about August first till late April we have sets of the kinds offered above except at times the Prize Taker.

In addition, we have in the Autumn, sets of the **White Bermuda**, and **Multipliers**.

White Bermuda. This is a large snow white bulb with a very thin paper-like skin that is straw colored.

Multipliers. We handle only the white multiplier.

PARSNIPS

Hollow Crown. There is no other choice. All parsnip seed is very slow to germinate, so a few radish seed had best be planted with them to mark the rows, so cultivation can be begun early.

PEAS

Peas may be planted deeper than most seed of its size and the plant will stand considerable cold. Peas of different kinds grow from 6 inches to 6 feet high. Allow a space between the rows a little less than the height of that variety. Use the peas before they crowd the pod if you prefer them at their best.

Thomas Laxton. As seedsmen this is what we use on our own table. Grows about 28 inches tall with blunt ended, 4½-inch pods and grown from a large cream colored much wrinkled seed.

Gradus. Very much like Laxton but not so hardy and with a pointed pod.

Nott's Excelsior. Only 15 inches tall but bearing square ended pods crowded full of good wrinkled peas.

Gems. Eighteen inches tall and much used.

Potlach. This very dark green vine grows 24 inches high and bears very large peas in pods that are 4 inches long.

Alaska. This pea should be planted up to the time that the wrinkled kinds are plantable. It will stand a remarkable quantity of cold and bad weather. The vine grows 27 inches high and the seed might be described as dimpled.

Telephone. Grows 4 feet high with 4½-inch pod.

Champion of England. Grows 4½ to even 6 feet high in rich ground and bears a much wrinkled quality pea.

PARSLEY

Champion Moss Curled. Leaves dark green and beautifully curled. For garnishing purposes and for its flavor this variety is unsurpassed.

PEPPERS

The pods of the varieties offered here are green until in ripening they turn red. They are used in soups, salads, sauces, are often stuffed, or prepared with cabbage, tomatoes or meat and now the mild kinds are eaten from the hand.

Pimento. Where a mild quality pepper is wanted none surpasses this variety. Has heart shaped, thick meated fruits.

Bell, or Bull Nose. Not so mild as the above but large and well shaped for making stuffed mangoes.

Cayenne. Guaranteed hot enough to make you cry. A long slim pointed pod used for seasoning.

PUMPKIN

Large Cheese or Kentucky Field. A large flattened, yellow pumpkin of excellent quality.

RADISHES

Plant every ten days for a succession.

Early Scarlet Globe. The quickest of worth while radishes, globe shaped, bright scarlet and should be used when as big as a silver quarter.

White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. Very much like the above except that it has a white tip.

White Icicle. A long, straight, pure white radish that outsells all other varieties.

French Breakfast. An oval shaped radish tipped with white.

At turnip planting time sow winter radishes and store like turnips.

Long Black Spanish. Outside black but flesh very white and the best of keepers.

SALSIFY

This vegetable, that has a root somewhat like a parsnip, needs the full season to make and then can winter out of doors.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. In salsify there is but this choice of varieties.

SPINACH

The French call this "the broom of the stomach."

Bloomsdale. A variety with a very much blistered, thick leaf.

New Zealand Spinach. Real spinach bolts to seed in the heat of summer, so this plant with spreading habits, that can resist the heat, can have its tender ends of branches and leaves picked and repicked and it will grow on till frost.

SQUASH

Scalloped White Bush. Known also as Patty Pan or Cympling, is a pure white variety that is quick maturing.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. A warted, bright yellow variety.

TOMATO

Grow tomatoes to can, to make catsup, chili sauce, soup, preserves, mock mince meat, tomato butter, and green tomato pickles. Try tomatoes fried.

Bonnie Best. Very early, very productive, yet bearing till frost, this tomato is scarlet fruited and smooth as an apple.

John Bear. Also scarlet fruited, early and an excellent tomato.

Chalk's Early Jewell. A little larger than Bonnie and has many friends.

June Pink. The best of pink tomatoes and very early.

Earliana. Truly the earliest tomato but in a few weeks its crop is over.

Brimmer. Probably as large as any tomato grown and of excellent quality.

Ponderoso. Sold under many names, a few seeded, very large fruited pink tomato.

Dwarf Champion. A stockier plant than other kinds, bearing smooth pink fruit.

Stone. The canners main crop variety with scarlet fruit.

TURNIP

Purple Top White Globe. Reddish purple above, white below, and has fine white flesh.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Yellow fleshed, resembling a ruta бага.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. Reddish purple above, and white below, much flattened in shape and with white flesh. Very quick to mature.

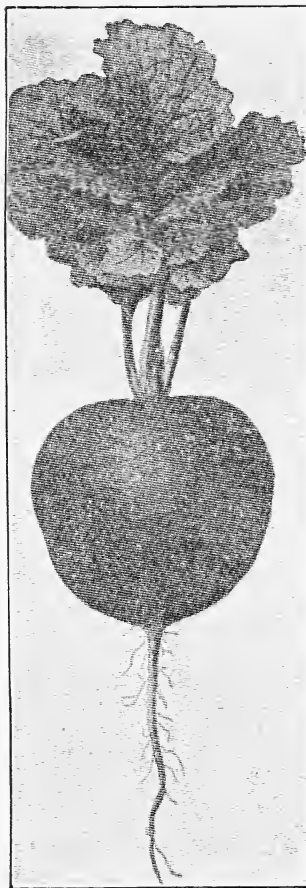
White Egg. Skin and flesh white, egg shaped and a good turnip.

Yellow Globe. Skin and flesh yellow and suitable for table or stock.

Southern Prize. Grown for both root and its tops that are used in "greens."

Seven Top. Root of no value but grown for its tops for greens.

Early White Milan. Truly the earliest turnip, with small top and tap root.



NAME OF VEGETABLE	Seed or Plants Required for		Space Between Rows for		Inches Deep to Plant
	100 feet of Row	One Acre	Horse Tools	Hand Tools	
Asparagus Seed -----	1 oz.	8 lbs.	2½ feet	15 inches	1
Asparagus Plants -----	65 plants	4840 plants	3 feet	3 feet	4
Bush Bean -----	1 lb.	1¼ bu.	2½ feet	2 feet	1
Pole Bean -----	½ lb.	½ bu.	3 feet	3 feet	1
Bush Lima Bean -----	2 lbs.	2 bu.	2½ feet	2 feet	1
Pole Lima Bean -----	1 lb.	½ bu.	3 feet	3 feet	1
Beet -----	2 oz.	6 lbs.	2½ feet	1½ feet	½
*Brussel Sprouts -----	¼ oz.	4 oz.	3 feet	2½ feet	½
*Cabbage, Early -----	1 packet	4 oz.	2½ feet	2 feet	½
Cabbage, Late -----	1 packet	4 oz.	3 feet	2 feet	½
Carrot -----	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2½ feet	1½ feet	¼
*Cauliflower -----	1 packet	2 oz.	2½ feet	2 feet	½
Celery -----	1 packet	3 oz.	3 to 5 ft.	1 to 3 ft.	⅞
Chard (Swiss) -----	1 cz.	4 lbs.	3 feet	2 feet	½
Chinese Cabbage -----	1 packet	4 lbs.	3 feet	2 feet	½
Collard -----	1 packet	3 oz.	3 feet	2½ feet	½
Corn, Sweet -----	3 oz.	12 lbs.	3 feet	2½ feet	1
Cucumber -----	½ oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 6 ft.	4 feet	1
*Egg Plant -----	1 packet	4 oz.	2½ feet	2 feet	¼
Endive -----	½ oz.	4 lbs.	2½ feet	1 feet	½
Horse Radish -----	65 roots	4840 roots	3 feet	2½ feet	3
Kale -----	½ oz.	4 lbs.	3 feet	1½ feet	½
Kohl Rabi -----	½ oz.	4 lbs.	2½ feet	1½ feet	½

HOLMES-CALHOUN SEED COMPANY, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Leek -----	½ oz.	4 lbs.	2½ feet	1½ feet	½
Lettuce -----	¼ oz.	3 lbs.	2½ feet	1 foot	⅞
Melons, Musk -----	½ oz.	3 lbs.	6 feet	4 feet	½
Melons, Water -----	½ oz.	4 lbs.	8 feet	6 feet	1
Mustard -----	¼ oz.	3 lbs.	2½ feet	1 foot	¼
New Zealand Spinach ---	½ oz.	4 lbs.	3 feet	2½ feet	1
Okra, Gumbo -----	2 oz.	8 lbs.	4 feet	3 feet	1
Onion Seed -----	½ oz.	6 lbs.	2½ feet	1 foot	½
Onion Sets -----	1 quart	13 bushels	2½ feet	1 foot	½
Parsley -----	½ oz.	4 lbs.	2½ feet	1 foot	⅞
Parsnip -----	½ oz.	4 lbs.	2½ feet	1½ feet	¼
Peas -----	1 lb.	2 bushels	2 to 4 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	2
*Pepper -----	1 packet	½ lb.	2½ feet	2 feet	¼
Potatoes, Irish -----	7 lbs.	10 bushels	2 to 3 ft.	2 feet	3
Potatoes, Sweet -----	75 slips	7500 plants	3 to 5 ft.	2½ feet	3
Pumpkin -----	½ oz.	4 lbs.	8 feet	7 feet	1
Radish -----	1 oz.	10 lbs.	2½ feet	1 foot	½
Ruta Baga -----	½ oz.	4 lbs.	2½ feet	1½ feet	½
Salsify -----	1 oz.	8 lbs.	2½ feet	1½ feet	½
Spinach -----	1 oz.	10 lbs.	2½ feet	1 foot	½
Squash -----	1 oz.	3 lbs.	6 feet	3 feet	1
*Tomato -----	1 packet	3 oz.	4 feet	3 feet	¼
Turnip -----	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2½ feet	1½ feet	½

* Start in greenhouse, hotbed or window garden and transplant.

When to Plant at Spartanburg, S. C.	Stand Inches Apart in Row	The Day Seeds May Show	From Seed to Table in Days	Average Yield of 100-Foot Row
Spring or Fall	2	9	(4 years)	450 plants
Fall and Winter	36		(2 years)	36 bunches
March to September	3	3	45 to 75	32 quarts
April, May, June	24	3	60 to 100	64 quarts
May, June, July	4	3	65-90	15 quarts
May, June, July	36	3	100-130	30 quarts
February to August	3	6	45-70	2 bushels
April and May	18	4	110-130	64 quarts
September to February	15	4	100-120	50 heads
June, July, August	18	4	120-150	50 heads
February to May	2	9	80-120	3 bushels
Jan., Feb., May to July	18	4	105-130	48 heads
February to August	6	12	150-180	180 heads
February to August	12	6	90	180 pounds
March, April, July, August	15	4	90	60 heads
June, July and August	18	4	100	50 plants
March to July	9	4	65-100	150 ears
April to August	12	7	60-80	250 fruit
February to May	15	8	150	100 fruit
July to Sept., Feb., March	12	6	65	95 plants
January, February and March	18		240	75 bushels
Feb. to March, Aug. to Nov.	6	4	55-90	185 plants
Feb. to April, September	4	4	60-80	3 bushels

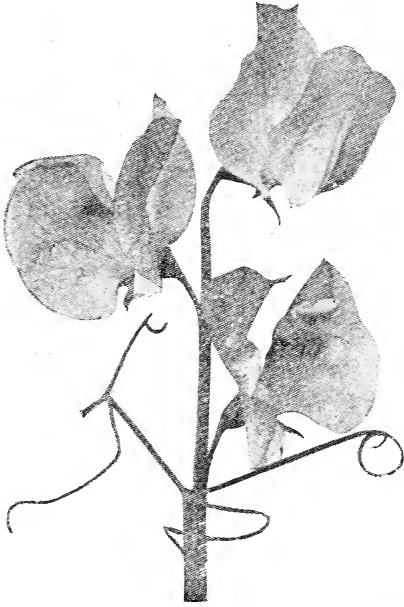
HOLMES-CALHOUN SEED COMPANY, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

September to March	5	5	180	180 plants
Jan. to June, Aug. to Oct.	8	4	50-85	140 heads
April, May and June	48	4	90-135	120 melons
April, May and June	72	5	110-140	50 melons
September, February, March	4	5	50-65	1 bushel
April and May	12	6	60-90	4 bushels
April and May	12	5	70-135	1,000 pods
February and March	3	5	110-140	1½ bushels
September to April	3		60	60 bunches
September to April	6	14	90-120	50 bunches
January to April	3	14	130	3 bushels
December to April	2	6	50-85	1 bushel
February to July	15	10	120-150	500 peppers
February to August 10th	12		60-140	2 bushels
April to July 15th	12		140-160	3 bushels
April, May, June	7	5	100-125	60 pumpkins
Sept., October, March to May	2	3	25-45	100 bunches
July to September	6	5	60-100	2 bushels
March and April	2	8	120-160	50 bunches
September to March	3	6	35-50	1 bushel
April to July	48	5	60-160	30 to 300 squash
January to July	36	7	95-130	6 bushels
July to Nov., Feb. to March	4	5	50-80	2 bushels

FLOWERS

Out of the many kinds of flower seeds used the public buys two kinds, most of all, Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums. Many unsightly places with heights up to six feet may be covered up with these plants and be made a thing of beauty not in years to come but in a few weeks. "The landscape belongs to the man that looks at it," so let us overstep our boundaries if necessary and help make Spartanburg and the Carolinas more beautiful than they are. We have besides some bulk seeds, most of the usual varieties of flower seeds in packets.

SWEET PEAS



For sweet peas spade deeply a well drained soil and add any compost including some wood ashes or lime. At any time in the winter or early in the spring plant the peas in a trench five inches deep and cover with one inch of fine soil or sand. When the peas are well above the ground fill the trench and thin the peas to stand two to four inches apart in the row. When planted or very soon afterwards place a support of at least four feet near the row. Mulch the plants with lawn trimmings to keep the roots moist and cool and cut flowers frequently to keep the plant flowering.

Spencer Varieties Mixed. On stems often 14 inches long, are three and four waved and fluted standards, often two inches across.

H-C's Choice Mixed. Like the above this kind contains a blend of a number of colors but is smaller blooms, and not so valuable.

NASTURTIIUMS

Tall Mixed Nasturtiums. While it is a good plan to give this plant some support it can be trailed over the ground or rocks. The dull colors have been excluded and the brilliant ones mixed in this blend.

Dwarf Mixed Nasturtiums. Also a mixture of many colors.

SPRING BULBS

GLADIOLUS

Plant gladiolas from March to June in rich earth and set the bulbs six inches deep, four inches apart.

America. Flesh pink tinged with lavender.

Halley. Salmon pink with lower segments blotched yellow with carmine markings.

Chicago White. An early, clear white.

Mrs. Francis King. Brilliant flame colored.

Dahlias, Cannas and Caladiums Are Also Excellent Bulbs for Spring Planting.

POTATOES

Irish Cobbler. This variety is more in demand than any other potato because of its many good qualities. It is extra early bears medium to large potatoes with smooth skin, and in cooking qualities is all a potato should be.

Red Bliss. A round, very early and thin skinned variety.

Lookout Mountain. A sure crop late potato in great demand.

FERTILIZER

Sulphate of Ammonia. We handle fertilizer for the little gardens only. We have ready little quantities only. This Sulphate contains 25¼ per cent of ammonia and we may express this at 20% per cent nitrogen. It is a higher grade therefore than any other commercial form of nitrogen. A ten pound bag can then be used on a garden 66x66 feet. Put up in 5 and 10 pound bags.

A complete vegetable fertilizer analysis 8-4-4 we have ready in 15 and 25 pound bags.

FUNGICIDES AND INSECTICIDES

Read the volumes written on the ways that man fights disease, fungi, and insects that injure our plants and they read very much like this: First, fungous disease; second, insects that eat or chew the plant; third, insects that suck the plant juices, and fourth, insects that bore into the plant.

First. The fungous diseases of plants may be thought of as blight, mildew, spot, speck, dry rot, black rot, rust, scab, or mold, etc. The remedies that are applied are called **Fungicides**. They may be preventative or cures, or both.

Second. Insects that chew or eat the plant may be bugs, caterpillars, worms, or slugs and the poisons we feed to this class of our enemies are called **stomach poisons**.

Third. Insects that suck the juices of plants may be plant lice, mealy bug, green and black fly, red spider, scale, etc. The poisons we apply to this class of our enemies kill by going through the insect's skin and are referred to as **Contact Poisons**.

Fourth. Insects that bore into the tree or plant have long been only retarded or at most injured till Paradichlorobenzene was introduced.

Frequently some combination of the following fungicides and insecticides may be made with advantage, as Bordeaux with Arsenate of Lead.

Arsenate of Lead. This is the best poison for insects that eat. It shows white where it is applied, it sticks better than Paris Green and it will not injure the most tender foliage. It does not readily wash off and it remains so well suspended in solution as to give it an even distribution. Generally 1 pound is used to 40 gallons of water.

Slug-Shot. A non-poisonous destroyer of flea beetles, striped cucumber beetles, potato slugs, cabbage worms and similar bugs and worms that eat on currants, egg plants, tomatoes and similar plants. May be applied dry or in water and will not injure the foliage.

Paris Green. This is a well-known poison for insects that eat the leaf and must be much diluted to keep it from injuring the foliage. Use 1 pound to 200 gallons of water.

Tobacco Dust. This is an excellent material for keeping bugs off cucumbers, melons and squash vines. Where it is raked or harrowed in, aphids or plant lice are not apt to go. The dust can be applied when the leaves are wet so that it will adhere to them or it may be made into tobacco tea and sprayed on. It should be applied in liberal quantities and we should remember that tobacco is a good fertilizer.

Black Leaf 40. An effective insecticide for sucking insects, such as plant lice, red spider, leaf hopper, thrip, etc. This is a contact poison and the poison should be sprayed on and strike the insect to kill it. Use a teaspoonful to a gallon of water. This is a concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine.

Bordeaux. An indispensable fungicide, preventing and curing blight, mildew, black rot, scab and kindred diseases of plants. Ready for use by adding water.

Paradichlorobenzene. To insects that bore in trees it is more terrible than its name. A form of white crystals, not dangerous to man, that is placed in a ditch about a tree and then covered with an inch of earth. This forms a vapor that is five times heavier than air and is a toxic for germs and insects. Trees should be six years of age before it is applied. This is also an excellent moth preventative for clothing and furs.

Dry Lime Sulphur. For dormant spraying of fruit and shade trees and bushes against San Jose and Oyster Shell Scale, also for peach leaf curl and brown rot of apples. It is much easier to handle and yet has all of the effectiveness of liquid Lime Sulphur.

Dry Calcium Arsenate. This is the poison dusted on cotton to kill the boll weevil. The government experts now seem to think that when properly applied it is profitable.

Flower of Sulphur. For making self-boiled lime-sulphur solution.

Formalin. (Formaldehyde, 40 per cent.) For potato scab soak uncut potatoes for 2 hours in a solution of 1 pint of formalin to 30 gallons of water.

Sprayers and Dust Guns. Apply your poisons correctly; we have the "weapons."

PROFITS IN POULTRY PRODUCTS

The poultry industry is a much neglected industry in this locality. A flock of well-bred chickens should be on every farm. We say well-bred from the fact that more eggs will be gotten. We do not advise that all should raise for show, but that utility chickens be bred for egg production. Better results would be had if more went in for utility stock instead of show birds. A flock of one breed will give you a more uniform lot of eggs and therefore bring a better price than assorted colors and sizes.

This county alone should ship at least \$125,000 worth of poultry products, instead as it stands today it comes nearer shipping in that amount.

Mr. Farmer, give your wife one hundred hens, five acres of ground, three cows, three pigs, an incubator and brooder and she will have a bank account that will make you sit up and take notice. Skim the milk, turn the cream into butter, give the skim milk to pigs and chickens, nothing like milk to produce eggs, put the manure from the chickens, the pigs and the cows on the five acres and that five acres will give you the surprise of your life. This is not dreaming; it is a business proposition, which will bring money into the home every day in the year. Convince your banker that you will go into this in concentrated earnestness and he will back you to the limit.

Poultry Mash. We carry in stock only the highest grade, it consists of shorts, bran, ground oats, corn, gluten, corn meal in the proper proportions, and this perfectly balanced ration should be kept before the flock at all times.

Scratch Feed. Chickens are this much like human beings that they are better fed when their diet contains many kinds of food. Our scratch feed contains wheat, corn, sunflower, milo maize and other grains and seeds in a balanced ration that is better than straight grain. One pound a day of scratch feed is sufficient for 10 hens; this divided into morning and night feeding and should by all means be fed in deep litter. The morning feed should be thrown in the litter the night before after the hens are on the roost and this will keep them warm and working until the sun gets up with its heat. In this way you give a long day in which to consume more food, the only idea in artificially lighted hen houses.

Fine Grit. Should be placed before baby chickens two hours before any feed is given them.

Coarse Grit. Rock grit does for a chicken's food what teeth does for us. Many a chicken is doctored just as human beings are sometimes doctored when what they need is teeth.

Oyster Shell. Contains the carbonate of lime necessary to produce bone and egg shell and many hens would lay if they had oyster shell with which to make egg shell. We carry this in two grades: **Coarse** for hens and **Fine** for baby chickens.

Charcoal. Is necessary as mineral matter and this is too often neglected in both poultry and hogs.

Meat Meal or Meat Scrap. You know how a chicken likes a bug. Bugs are meat. Bugs and meat are mostly protein. Your flock must have protein and it is supplied best in this way. Of course if you can find enough bugs and worms you can do without meat scrap but you will find it some job. Try meat scrap and watch the results in larger chickens and more eggs.

Baby Chick Scratch. The best of finely ground grains to be fed baby chicks after the tenth day.

Pratt's Butter Milk Baby Chick Food. This fed for two weeks will save your brood. Get them started growing properly and keep away the dread "White Diarrhea." This food can be had in different size packages and in bags.

Pratt's remedies are effective. They have a large flock on which all remedies are demonstrated thoroughly before they are offered to the public.

Pratt's White Diarrhea Remedy.

Pratt's Roup Remedy.

Pratt's Gape Remedy.

Pratt's Lice Killer.

Pratt's Cholera Remedy.

Pratt's Poultry Egg Producer.

Pratt's Cow Tonic.

Pratt's Animal Regulator.

Pratt's Hog Tonic.

Pratt's Disinfectant.

Klix. A lice powder prepared according to formula recommended by U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 801.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

We handle the **Buckeye Incubators**. When a better incubator is made **Holmes-Calhoun Seed Co.** will handle. Every Buckeye regardless of its size or price is guaranteed. The machine is "built up to a standard—not down to a price." Aside from being awarded the gold medal and highest honors at the World's Fair in 1893 and at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 the Buckeye Incubators are used on hundreds of the largest and most successful poultry farms in the United States. Most of the great agricultural universities like Cornell, and the Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri use the Buckeye and yet many ten year old children operate them. There are 22 exclusive points of merit found in Buckeye Incubators.

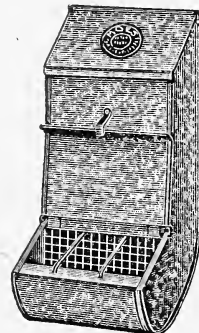
1. Hatches a larger percentage of eggs than any other system.
2. Hatches larger and stronger chicks than any other system.
3. Requires no artificial moisture.
4. Has natural supply of moisture automatically regulated.
5. Regulation of temperature purely automatic—needs no watching.
6. Equipped with indestructible metal thermostat.
7. Simple automatic ventilation that requires no complicated manipulation.
8. Equipped with the famous Buckeye hot water heating system.
9. Uniform distribution of heat absolutely assured.
10. Fumes from lamp do not enter the incubator.
11. Satisfactory operation in freezing temperature guaranteed.
12. Not affected by changes in outside temperature.
13. Equipped with a simple and safe "foolproof" lamp.
14. Can be operated with oil or gas.
15. Material and workmanship always the best.
16. Equipped with every desirable device that can possibly add to its efficiency.
17. Every incubator complete—no extras to buy.
18. Requires no previous experience to operate it.
19. GUARANTEED to do everything we claim.
20. Sold on forty days' approval.
21. Over 500,000 in successful operation.
22. Sold by the most dependable poultry-supply dealers everywhere.

And with ordinary care should last a life time. We also handle:

Buckeye Brooders, Blue Flame, Standard and Metal.
International Sanitary Hovers.

Incubator Thermometers. Don't ruin a hatch of valuable eggs for want of a good thermometer. We have it.

Brooder Thermometers.
Dry Mash Hoppers.
Drinking Fountains.
Feed Troughs.
Grit Boxes.
Vegetable Racks.
Trap Nest Fronts.
Poultry Punches.
Egg Carriers.
Nest Eggs.
Oat Sprouters.
Aluminum and Colored Celluloid Leg Bands.
Butter Paper.
Butter Cartons.



CLOVERS

Clovers weigh 60 pounds to the bushel.

Alfalfa. The government recommends 25 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre and seeding may be done from August to October or February to April but the fall sowing is to be preferred. Plow the land deep and use not less than one ton of burnt lime or two tons of ground limestone per acre. See that the seed has a firm seed bed and then do not plow the lime in. You must have good seed and then inoculate it. It is well to plant the crop after soya beans or cow peas. Three to seven cuttings a year are made and there are good old fields fifteen and more years of age. This crop now covers one-fifth of the tame hay area of the United States.

Crimson Clover. 12 to 20 pounds of seed are used to the acre. This is an annual that begins its growth with the fall rains, gives good grazing from December to April, then matures its crop and dies. Under favorable conditions it reseeds itself even though the ground be plowed and used for some other short summer crop like millet. It makes excellent hay and this crop turned under equals 20 tons of stable manure to the acre.

Medium Red Clover. 10 to 16 pounds of this seed are used to the acre. While it can be seeded in the spring it is best to have it planted by the middle of September so it may be well rooted by winter. It is a good soil builder and useful as a hay and forage crop. Do not use this crop upon a sand but upon a clay or a sand clay with a clay subsoil.

Sapling or Mammoth Clover. A larger, coarser growth than medium red and requires about the same amount of seed to the acre.

White Dutch Clover. Alone this crop requires 6 to 12 pounds of seed to the acre but generally this seed is used in pasture or lawn mixture. It is higher in protein than any other clover. The white clover known as the white Russian Pokhara does not do well here and we do not handle it.

Alsike Clover. Use 8 to 22 pounds of seed to the acre and this crop is valuable on low, wet heavy soils. August and September are good months to seed this crop and yet it is planted till March. It is a perennial; that is, it lives for a number of years and is not apt to winter kill.

Lespedeza or Japan Clover. Weighs only 25 pounds to the bushel, and 20 to 25 pounds of seed are used to the acre. The seeding is usually done in February or March and the hay is equal to alfalfa. Can be grown on land too poor for other clovers.

Burr Clover. Sow in the summer and use 4 to 8 bushels of seed in the burr to the acre. This is an annual that reseeds itself and the seed in the burr should be mixed with fresh horse manure and planted in shallow furrows 4 or 8 feet apart.

Huban—Annual White Sweet Clover. This is the most talked of plant of recent years. Grows 3 to as high as 10 feet the year it is planted, and reseeds itself. As early as the ground can be worked in the spring seed it in rows 20 inches apart. This remarkable plant with its many uses stands first as bee pasturage. With care one pound of seed will plant an acre.

INOCULANT

We carry inoculants for all legumes—alfalfa, clovers, vetch, etc.

LAWNS

Think of your lawn as a number of plants, not "just as grass." These lawn plants ask what other plants require: good drainage a soil of fit quality, the addition of lime where soil is sour, deep preparation by spading or plowing, the additional fertilizer before planting and from time to time afterwards as the plants continue to feed, and good seed.

Seeding had best be done in the spring or fall. Be careful to have the entire surface as near alike as possible that the grass may be even in its growth and finish by using a fine rake and a heavy roller. Seed heavily. Use 75 lbs. of the best lawn mixture to the acre or 1 lb. to 300 square feet. Sow the seed carefully on a calm, dry day and rake lightly.

Holmes-Calhoun's Sunny Lawn Mixture has given the best of satisfaction from Hendersonville to Columbia.

Holmes-Calhoun's Shady Lawn Mixture for use in shaded locations.

GRASSES

Kentucky Blue Grass. Weighs 14 pounds to the bushel and 35 to 40 pounds of seed are used to the acre. This crop is not extensively used in the cotton belt as a hay crop but it makes excellent pasture. This plant prefers clay to sand as its home and its best growth is made in the fall and in the spring. It remains green throughout the winter but suffers severely in the drought of summer.

Bermuda Grass. The measured bushel weighs 24 to 36 pounds and 5 to 8 pounds of seed are used to the acre. The preferred planting time is late spring and no amount of summer heat and drought will drive him from his home. Yes, once he is invited he stays on—that is the worst we know about this plant. This long rooted plant is valuable for terraces and gives excellent grazing from late spring till heavy frost.

Red Top or Herds Grass. This seed in the chaff weighs 10 to 14 pounds to the bushel and 30 to 40 pounds of seed are used to the acre. The measured bushel of solid seed weighs 25 to 40 pounds to the bushel and 10 to 15 pounds of seed are used to the acre. This is an ideal plant for wet bottom land and the edges of swamps and creeks.

Orchard Grass. Weighs 14 pounds to the bushel and 25 to 30 pounds of seed are used to the acre. A perennial to be recommended for heavy, wet soils. Its growth is rapid during the cool days of spring and fall and continues green throughout the average winter. It gives a light yield of hay and is an excellent pasture grass.

Sudan Grass. Weight 28 pounds to the bushel. In drills 4 to 10 pounds of seed are used to the acre but broadcast 15 to 25 pounds of seed are required. This is an annual of the sorghum family that is killed by frost. Its height under varying conditions is 4 to 10 feet and it yields 1 to 2 tons of excellent hay at each of its 2 to 4 cuttings. It is well to plant in 20-inch rows and cultivate it early in the season and cultivate again after each cutting. All stock eat it and it may be fed green or cured as hay. Sudan stands the severest drouth with practically no injury.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. Weight of seed 11 pounds to the bushel and 25 to 30 pounds of seed are used to the acre. Frequently used in combination with other grasses. Adapted to a dry, warm climate, useful for pasture because it stands average conditions and as a hay is usually cut twice.

Timothy. Weight of seed 45 pounds to the bushel and 10 to 20 pounds of seed are used to the acre. The value of this grass increases as we go northward and there are grasses to be preferred to this. It requires good land and then makes that land poorer. True it does make good hay.

Italian Rye Grass. Weight 24 pounds to the bushel and 20 to 30 pounds of this seed is used to the acre. Prefers a moist soil and makes a quick growth. If fall planted it will make winter and spring pasture or the hay may be cut in the late spring. While the plant is a perennial it frequently dies from summer drought, so it is generally treated as an annual.

Perennial Rye Grass. Not quite so large a plant as the Italian rye grass, and about 10 pounds more seed is used to the acre.

Dallas Grass. 6 to 8 pounds of seed are planted to the acre in March or April. It is a perennial and will grow on wetter land than Bermuda grass will live on. True the seed can be broadcast and it can be planted during the late fall or winter, yet it is better to spring plant the seed in shallow furrows and leave the seed uncovered. It makes hay of good quality and gives two cuttings a year. It is a valuable pasture plant for both summer and winter and will not be injured by close grazing. We have the true *Paspalum Dilatum*. Ask any government expert about the kinds of Dallas grass before you select the kind.

MIXTURES

We are prepared to make such mixtures of grasses and clovers for hay, pasture or lawn as you may require.

CORN

Reids Yellow Dent. A golden yellow grain with a lighter cap on a 10-inch ear that matures in 110 days. Useful as a fodder or ensilage corn and bears one to two ears to the stalk.

Snowflake. This corn requires 100 days to mature and bears two ears on a slender stalk. In many markets this corn is the most called for roasting ear corn and has the advantage of being good for meal and useful on poor land.

Boone County White. This tall corn that gives plenty of fodder uses 110 to 115 days to mature. On a medium sized white cob, about eleven inches long, are 18 to 24 rows of white grains. Give it your bottom lands and your better lands.

Pride of the North. This corn originated in Iowa where the time is so short from frost to frost that corn must be grown quick, and so this plant uses but 90 days to mature. A long season is a great gift and yet a quick making corn is very useful at times even in our long seasoned part of the world. Bears golden yellow grains on a thick ear that is 8 inches in length.

Leaming. Used on average land this grain of orange yellow color on a red cob will make in 90 to 100 days. This two eared variety is useful either as a feeding corn or silage.

Hickory King. The surprising thing about this corn is that so large a grain can be grown on so small a cob. If the cob is broken one of the grains will cover the end of the broken cob. This corn can be taken to market as a good roasting ear, or to mill or to the feed lot. Two, and sometimes three, ears of this white corn are borne on slender stalks and mature in 110 days.

Of course we handle other varieties of corn and the kinds usually found among garden corns may be found listed on page 4.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

Soy beans weigh 60 pounds to the bushel. From April to July drill 25 to 45 pounds of these beans in rows 28 inches apart, or if you broadcast them use 60 to 120 pounds of these beans to the acre. Heavy seeding will pay, and the seed should be inoculated. These beans can be used on any corn land and are valuable as a soil builder, for silage, for hay, or for seed.

Mammoth Yellow. The standard commercial variety with a straw yellow medium large seed.

VELVET BEANS

Velvet beans weigh 60 pounds to the bushel and 6 to 30 pounds of seed are used to the acre, according to the purpose for which the crop is grown.

Ninety Day. A speckled velvet bean. One of the earliest varieties.

COWPEAS

Cowpeas weigh 60 pounds to the bushel. Use 35 to 50 pounds of seed to the acre in drills 3 to 4 feet apart or 60 to 120 pounds when broadcast. Cowpeas are equal to clovers as a hay and as a legume soil builder is the equal of any plant. The crop may be put into the silo or may be pastured by cattle and hogs.

Brabham. A preferred variety whether for seed or hay.

Whippoorwill. An upright growing variety with brown speckled seed.

Mixed. Just as good for forage.

MILLET

All millets weigh 50 pounds to the bushel.

Golden or German Millet. This drought resisting plant will give yields up to 5 tons to the acre. To get the hay crop 30 to 40 pounds of seed are used to the acre, but if the crop is grown for its seed only 20 to 25 pounds are used.

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet. After corn planting this seed may be broadcast or better, use 6 pounds to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. This crop can be cut several times and be cut the first time in 60 days.

SORGHUM

Sorghum seed weighs 50 pounds to the bushel. Broadcast for forage a bushel or more of seed is used to the acre, but if grown in rows as far apart as corn, 4 to 6 pounds of seed may be enough.

Early Amber. Tall, slender and the earliest variety. Can be grown on good corn land in any state.

Honey or Sugar Drip. Useful either for forage or for syrup making.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. Syrup made from this variety is now used on our own tables and it cannot be surpassed in quality.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape. This seed weighs 60 pounds to the bushel. Sow this annual from September till April in drills, using 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre. If broadcast about twice as much seed may be used. This plant that will not flourish in the heat of summer will stand severe frost without injury and is a valuable food for sheep, cattle, hogs, and poultry. It may even find its way to our table as a vegetable.

VETCH

Vetch seed weighs 60 pounds to the bushel

Hairy, Winter, or Sand Vetch. Broadcast 20 to 35 pounds of vetch with a half bushel of rye or with a bushel of oats at any time from September till December. The vetch makes a long trailing growth and the grain holds the vetch off the ground. Vetch is a legume and should be inoculated but the crop will usually reseed itself. In favorable seasons this crop will give good grazing from December to March, then with the stock removed the mixture will give about a ton to the acre of the very finest hay.

Spring Vetch. Makes an excellent early hay.

PEANUTS

The peanut, known as the goober, pindar or ground nut, weighs 32 pounds to the bushel. It is planted in drills 28 to 36 inches apart and 9 to 16 inches apart in the row. One bushel in the hull is required to plant an acre or about 15 pounds of the shelled nuts, and May is a good planting time. A large part of the crop is grown for the seed but it is also an excellent hay crop.

Spanish. This early, productive variety has small, thin hulled, well filled nuts, and on account of its erect habit is the choice for a hay crop.

Valencia. Three to even five pink colored kernels are contained in a pod of this variety.

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. Plant in rows 28 to 36 inches apart; permit plants to grow a foot apart in the row. While the crop is grown for fodder and ensilage it is generally grown for its seed, one of the very best of egg producing foods. It is useful for ornamental purposes and as a support for bean and other vines. This is the preferred variety and will yield from 40 to 100 bushels of seed to the acre.

COTTON

Cleveland Big Boll Cotton. The fact that we list but one cotton variety should give cause for considering that variety.

OATS

Gunson's Granary Filler Oat. This grain is large, white, well filled, with thin hull and has proved of extraordinary feeding and milling value. It will usually test from 38 to 40 pounds to the bushel. A single oat of this variety has stood to grow 1,763 grains. Its stooling qualities are so great that less seed is used to an acre than other oats. Mill any other seed oat and then compare it with this oat and this is a cheap oat. These oats will attract attention wherever they are grown or shown.

HURRY YOUR GARDEN

Buy Plants and Give Yourself a Ready Made Garden

We handle all the standard varieties of plants of Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plant, Cauliflower, Beet, Lettuce, and some flowers.

READ OUR ADS AND VISIT US

PLANTS

SWEET POTATO

PORTO RICO

NANCY HALL

TRIUMPH

CABBAGE

TOMATO

PEPPER

CAULIFLOWER

BEET

LETTUCE

HOLMES-CALIFORNIA SEED CO.

SPARTANBURG

SOUTH CAROLINA